## COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Common Pieus Judge - James Pillars,
Auditor - George S, Mosher,
Clerk of Courts - Seatt W, Preble.
Treasurer - Peter Hosler,
Recorder - Paul Kemerer,
Probet Judge - Samuel B, Huffman,
Sherif - Samuel Myres,
Prosenting Attorney - Henry Brown,
Commasioners - Joseph Saltzman, John D,
Bishop and John Edgington,
Inflemeny Directors - Jacob Thompson, E. M.
Watson, and J. R. Bushong,
Informery Superintendent - R. M. Lee,
Seh of Examuers - J. A, Pittsford, J. R. Kagy
and Forrilas Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkius an Job Chamberlin. (Eerk-H. H. Metzler. Trusters—Hugh Newell. Justices—D. R. Beardsley and O. A. Ballard. Constables—Joel Markle and B. L. Byal.

BOROUCH OFFICERS.

Mayor-Jacob Carr.
Cark-John A. Meeks.
Treusurer-M. D. Sours.
Marshal-James Wilson.
Satisfor-James A. Bope.
Consoil-E. Palmer, P. Carlin, John Parker,
L. Linville, A. Brown and V. M. Cooms.
roard of Improvements-Jacob Carr. E. P. Jones and J. A. Bope

## SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gago Block, Main Street. FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regula Council second Monday evening in each FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58. States Convocation first Monday evenings in each FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 277, Stated communication first and third Wednesday even Old-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, be-

iween Sandosky and Crawford Streets. Golden Rule Encampment, No. 92, L. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. HANCOCK LODGE, No. 75, L. O. O. F., meets eve FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Feliows' Hall. FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSE

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Rooms, opposite the House. General prayer meeting every bath afternoon at 3 o'clook. Women's er meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian—Lev. G. W. Miller.
Lutheran—Rev. G. W. Miller.
Congregational—Rev. H. D. Kutz.
Evangelical Church—Rev. Samuel Cocklin.
Luited Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holden.
German Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka.
Church of God—Rev. D. Kilne.
Lutheran—Rev. M. Buerkle.
M. Michael's Catholic Church—J. E. Young. Mindlay Business Directory

D. H. CILMER, TURGEON DENTIST. Office over Fellers, Johnson & Co's stor West Side Main Street, Finding, Ohio. April 14, 1876-6m

E. PHIFÉR. URVEYOR. Office in first block South Court House. Attention given to retracti the lines of old surveys, laying out, partin off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profits of roads and ditches. March 10, 1876-6m

JOHN M. HAMLIN,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, FINDLAY, OHIO. Makes regular professional calls in adj

D. B. BEARDSLEY, A TPORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent.

A Will practice law in State and U. S. Court,
and attend promptly to business entrusted to
his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend
to conveyancing and taking depositions. Office

-Room N. I Melodeon Building, Findlay, O.

E. T. DUNN. A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Bank Building, West side (Nov. 22-tf.)

J. H. JOHNSON. A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Findiny, Ohlo. Office in "Headquarters'
Building, North-east of Court House, Will at
tend promptly to business entrusted to his
care.

April 26, 1872.

JIMES A. BOPE. TYORNEY AT LAW.

ffice over W. L. Davis, & Co's Store, Ma JACOB F. BURKET. TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

A and Notary Public. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given to Collections, Partitioning of Lunis, and business in Probate Court.

Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7. HENRY BROWN. A Prorney AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first 1900r South of Court House; Findley, O. November 24, 1874 tf.

WM. M. DETWILER, M. D., MM. M. DE: WILLIAM & SURGEON MAIN Street, two doors North of Karst's arrovery Store, Findlay, Chlo.
Office hours—From 6 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to m. and 3 to 9 p. m. May 1673-11

W, L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. N. L. DETWILER DAVIS DETWILER & CO. W HOLE-ALE AND RETAIL GROCE<sup>18</sup>S, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Wooder, Wil ow and Stone Ware, Confectionery; Fruits, and a tione, al Variety. Goods at Whole sale at Cl. veland and Toledo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street.

May 5, 76—1f.

## The First National Bank Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash. FRANK L. KARST, Teller. Authorized Capital. - \$100,000 Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange.

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good pa-per bought. Drafts on cities in Europe and America for saie... Directors.-E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA-

VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, nd J. H. WILSON Jan 24, 73-tt D. L. JUNE, D. S. JUNE

D. L. JUNE & SON, M NUFACTURERS of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Celebrated FRE MONT WHITE LIME, the best brands of Ce ment forsale. Also manufacturers of Free stone of atl kinds, shapes and sizes for build-ing purposes. The best Building Material now in use. Office near L. S. & S. R. R. Fremont Ohjo.

J. C. JOHNSON,

FREMONT, OHIO.

. 1876 WHERE NOW? 1876. To MICHIGAN, one of the to WHAT FOR?

but essential in many instances. When the temporary good effect of a sound stimulant To buy a FARM out of the s confirmed and rendered permanent, is in One Million Acres the case of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
S rong Solits. Rendy Markets. Sure Crops. Good Schools. R. R. runs through centre of great. Settlements all along. All kinds of presides raised. Pienty of water, timber and building materials. Price from \$1 to \$10 per a re; one tourth down, balance on time.

307-201 for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address W. A. HOWARD. Comm'r. the action of the tonic and alterative princi ples combined with it, it becomes infinitely energy and a corrective of those conditions of the body which invite disease. The Blit-ters have received the carphatic sanction of that popular stimulative cordial as a temedy for weakness, nervousness, dispepsia, consti-pation, inactivity of the fiver, majariods te-vers, and relivity of the fiver, majariods teacreend for Hinstrated pamphiet, full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r. M. rch3 l3l cow Grand Rapids, Mich. P. R. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dep't, ers, and many other disorders. Its basis is ound old rye, the purest liquor known to commerce, and itself possessing tonic erop-erties of no mean order.

## Findlay Teffersonian.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1876. VOL. 22.

> Select Storn. ONLY ONE FAULT: Or, The Drunkard's Wife

You may see it in Kensal Green Conetery. A splendid tombstone, with woman's name upon it. Not Rat Holly-though that is the name undwhich you shall know her-but prouder name, and one you may have heard. Flowers grow about her tom! and the turf lies softly over it. You would scarcely guess her life and its sad end as you stand there. Rather would you fancy that love and tender ness surrounded one over whom such a costly pile of sculptured marble rears itself, from her birth to her death.

It is a story such as I seldom writethis life of hers-one that cannot be ended by happy reunions and the sweet sounds of marriage bells; but there are too many such stories in the world to be quietly passed over, if haply there be any warning in them. The lives of others are, if we read them rightly, the best sermous ever preach ed; and this one of Ruth Holly's is one

Guaranteed Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS:

M. C. WHITELEY..... Vice President

DIRECTORS:

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS, ŒSTERLEN,

**VEGETINE** 

strike at the root of disease by purifying the dood restoring the liver and kidneys t

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which sim-ply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into take hones in

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for son

VEGETINE

nstead of being a puffed-up medicine is

worked its way up to its present astorishin success by actual merit in curing all disease of the blood, of whatever nature

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonder-ful curres, after all other remedies had falled, I visited the Liboratory and convinced my-self of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and beris, each of which is high-ly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce ustonishing re-solts."

VEGETINE

is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purificand cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Dear Fir—About one year since I found my self in a feeble condition from the found my

ty. VEGETINE was strongly recommende

ity. VEXELTIME was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much ben fited by its use. I procured the article at after using several bottles, was restored health and discontinued its use. I feel qui confident that there is no medicine superi

Respectfully yours, U.L. PETTINGILL. Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 state St

Mg. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-The two bottles of VEGETINE

arnished me by your agent, my wife he sed with great benefit.

dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGE TINE.

ieneral Debility; and has been greatly ber fited.
THOS. GILMORE, 229% walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

Natice, Mass., June 1st, 1972.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir-Through the advise and earnes

persuasion of Re . R. S. Bets, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, Dr. J. W.CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and

Anothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Boar Sir.-This is to certify that I have soon at retail 150% dozen (1882 bottles) of you NEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can trul

a day passes without some of my custom testifying to its marits of themse lives or the friends. I am perfectly cognizant of seve-cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster are at

conomical, Clean, cert in and powerful

emedy, surpassing in efficacy any knows

They are particularly effective, and will

Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidner

Complaints and all diseases for which a por-

Capcine is the greatest medicine known.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at

nce and cure quickly. Try them. Price 2

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned, composing the firm of Smart & Moffett, have this day dissolved partnership, Mr. Moffet withstrawing from the same. Joseph Smart will still continue the base of the continue of the continue

the business at the same place. All accounts due the iste firm are required to be paul to Joseph Smart, who assumes all debts against said firm. JOSEPH SMART.

Arcadia, June 2), 1876. WM. MOFFETT.

A Health-Promoting Stimulant.

Physicians, who certainly ought to be the

est judges of such matters, declare that

ore efficacious as a recovant of physic :

me stimulațion is not or ly desirable

SEABURY & JOHNSON.

Capcine is superior to electricity and me

VEGETINE alone in this vacinity.

was also troubled with Dispersia and

LR. H. R. STEVENS:

speak in its praise who have bee

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

time she has been troubled with

ome of our best physicians, but those redulous in regard to its merit are nost ardent friends and supporters.

ALF, GRABER, M.C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP,

H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHO ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

only too true. Yet it began very sweetly, like some old pastoral poem. She loved, and was beloved again, and the man she loved had only on fault. He was young, he was brave, he was witty, he was handsome, he was generous; his love was devotion, bifriendship no lukewarm thing of words he had great talent and great power His eloquence has thrilled many an andience worth the thrilling. What he wrote touched the soul to the 'very quick. He was an amateur painte and musician, and everywhere was loved and honored, and admired. He had only one fault in the world-he drank too much wine at times. When he did so he turned, so said convivial friends, into a very demigod. It was wrong; but not so bad as might have been, and he would sow his wild oats some day, they said, loving him as his friends all loved him; and so Ruth thought. Sweet, loving, beautiful Ruth, to whom he had plighted his troth, and wooed in verse and song, and with his most eloquent eyes, long before he put his passion into words

hand, giving him the plainly and not kindly. "You'll be a drunkard yet, Ned Hol ly," said the old man, shaking his head sternly. "Tve seen men of genius go the same road before. I've often said I'd rather have no talent in my family, since it seems to lead so surely to dissipation. My sons are not too brillian to be sober men, thank heaven; and as for my daughter, only a sober gentle man shall have her for a wife. You'd

but so did not think Ruth Martain's

father. This one fault of Edward

Holly's overshadowed his virtues in his

eyes; and he refused him his daughter's

break her heart, Ned Holly." So the dashing man of letters felt himself insulted, and retorted botty, and the two were enemies. Rath suffered bitterly; she loved be

father and she loved Edward; to dis obey her parent or to break her lover's heart seemed the only chance offered er. She had other lovers she had seen much society, and had been intro laced to the highest circles in France is well as in England; but among all the men she had known none pleased her as Edward Holly did. Not what one styles an intellectual woman herself, she reverenced intellect, and her affections were intense. The strug-le

in her heart was terrible. She met her lover by stealth, and against her father's will; but for a long while she resisted his entreaties to marry him in defiance of the old man's refusal. At last, angered by her persist ence in obedience, Edward accused her of fearing to share the fortunes of one comparatively poor-one who must carve his own way up life's steep hill without assistance. The unmerited re proach sank deeply into her warm heart, and in a sudden impulse of ten derness and sympathy she gave him the promise which he had so long sought in vain. They were married accordingly, and on their way to London, where Edward, sanguine and conscious of power, believed that he should

fresh, cold air. make for himself a name and position of which any woman might be proud. To her father Ruth wrote a long and loving letter, imploring his forgiveness, but the answer crushed all hope within her bosom. "As you sow, so must you reap, were the words the old man wrote, "I have no longer a daughter;" and Ruth knew that henceforth (for she had been motherless for years), she had in all the world only the husband for whom sh had sacrificed fortune, and, what is far more, the tender protection of a father

was so proud of him, and so foud of him, that she soon forgot to grieve, She heard his name uttered in prais by all. She knew that he had but t keep steadily on to mount to the proud est seat in fame's high temple; and fo a year she had no fear of his faltering Now and then a feverish something in his voice and manner, a strange light in his eye, a greater flow of eloquene in his talk, a more passionate demon stration of love for her than usual, told that he was under the influence of wine; but the fact only seemed to enhence his power of fascination; never was he so brilliant, never so handsome Almost could Ruth have laughed at the sermons preached by temperance folks.

In those early days Edward did his

best to make amends for all, and she

of the harm sure to follow wine-drink-If the story could end here, the true story of Ruth Holly's life, it would be almost a happy one; but, alas! the sunny slope down which it seemed so easy to glide gaily grew darker as the years flew on. How they began to tell knew. A little flush of shame came first when his step was unsteady and his voice too lond. Then a grieved tear or two when he was unreasonable Then a sorrow that kept her heart aching night and day, for the man who had first won inspiration from the glass was now lost in its depths; lectures to be delivered were not given to the ex-

pectant public, because "of the illness of the lecturer." Ruth knew what that illness meant and tried to hide it. Literary work was neglected also. Money was lost

that might have been easily won. below. She east her eyes toward the Debts grow and credit lessened; the bed -her husband was not there! tow and one suffert more were exchangard the cradle-it was empty! She ed for one quite shabby. Ruth's dress flew to the window-the street below seems p verrestrick or ner husband

as out stelleres; he was intoxicated Some great jost amused them might rom morning until night, and vet she ily. They rout al, they danced, they the for him, and in soler moments tossed their ragged caps on high, they e loved her as fondly as ever. Someshricked in anousical laughter; and me the old strength and the old hope ould be troused to him, and he would only too evident. truggle to gaie his lost position, but it as all in vain; gin triumphed, and site stood Edward Holly, holding his child in his arms, and exhibiting for ive years from her wedding day Ruth ound herself with her one remaining

d houses, in a state bordering on beg-Edward had been more madly intox cated that day than ever before; he a manner that left no doubt that he and given her a blow, and now, as the would end by dropping it upon the night wore on, he muttered and raved. and called for gin, and cursed her and simself, until she trembled with fear. At last, as the clock struck ten, he tarted to his feet, and staggered out of he room, vowing to get drunk some-

hild (the first had died within a year

( its birth) in the dingiest of wretch-

Poor Ruth stood where he had to her for a few moments. The memory of the past was strong on her that night. On that day, five years before, they had fied from her father's home together. How tender he was, how oving, how gentle. How he had vowed that she should never regret that day, and how had he kept those promses? He had broken every vow-he neither cherished or protected her. His worldiy good he had given to the rarenous demon, drink; his love had beome a something scarcely worth havng; and yet she loved him and clung o bim. She tried to feel cold and hard o him, but she could not; she strove to remember the blow he had given er, the eaths he had uttered, but she answered herself as she did so. "It was not be who did it-it was drink." She listened to the uncertain, reeling foot-step in the street below, and burst into tears.

"My poor darling!" she whispered, as he thought some grevious calamity had smitten him into the the thing he was, and he had not himself "put an nemy into his mouth to steal away his brain," unmindful of her pleading, anmindful of her woe and shame. She thought of him reeling helplessly along the street, and feared that some harm would come to him. He might inju himself, or some one might injure him. He might fall in some out of the way place, and lie there undiscovered and o freeze to death that bitter night; and in her agony of terror, poor Ruth ould not restrain herself from follow-

Her poor weakly babe slept; she wrapped it in a blanket and laid it in ts poor cradle. Then she threw her varm shawl over her head and hastened down the street, busy this Saturday night with market going people of the

A little way before her recled the handsome, brond shouldered figure of qer liusband; and she, a lady bred and born, fastidious, elegant, accomplished, reased in luxury, heard poor laborers wives warn their children to beware of but "drunken fellow."

She heard course laughs at his ex ense, and under the shadow of her shawl her cheeks burned hotly; but for all of that she never thought of going back and leaving him to himself. As soon as she could, she gained his side and called to him by name, "Edward! Edward!"

He turned, and unsteadily looked at her, in a bewildered way.

"You?" he said, "You ought to be at iome at this time of night." "So cught we both," said Ruth, Come dear."

He threw her hand off "I'm my own master," he said; "I'n not fied to any woman's apron strings' and staggered away again. Ruth following, through the long street, with every face turned toward them as they passed-some laughing, some contemptuous, some terrifled; out at last upon the wharves, and there the besotted man sat down more stupified by the liquor he had swallowed, in that

Ruth was thinly clad-the chill of the night wind seemed to reach her very heart. She thought of the babe at home, and tears coursed down her cheeks. Again and again she pleaded with the mad man at her side. Again and again she tried to bring to his mind some lingering memory of the past days when his love and protection had been hers. In vain; wild fancies filled his brain; demons, born of the fumes of strong drink, held possession of his mses. Sometimes he thrust her from im; sometimes he gave her a maudlis imbrace, and bade her bring him more

ignor: but go home he would not. The hum of the great city died out at last; all was still with the strange still less of a city at night. The frosty stars twinkled over head. Now and then a boat passed up the river, with measured beat and throb. Once, a rough looking man sauntered past them on the wharf; but though he flung her an insolent word, and vet a more insolent laugh, and went away singing more insolently, he did not approach them. So benumbed had Rath grown, so cold to the very heart was she, that the power of motion had almost deserted her, when at last, as the church clock not far away tolled the bour of four, the degraded man staggered to his feet and reeled homeward. She followed feebly; only by clinging to the balustrade could she mount the wretched stairs. It was bitter cold within as without, but she was glad to find herself at last under shelter. Her babe still slambered, and she did not awaken it. Her frozen bosom could have only chilled the her the fate before her, Ruth hardly little creature. There were a few bits of broken wood in a corner; and with these she made a fire, and crouched over it,

> the bed in the corner, to which he had staggered on his entrance, Thus an hour passed by, and Ruth also fell asleep. The silence, the pleasant warmth at her feet, the fancy that all her trouble was over for the night, lulled her to pleasant dreams. From them she was awakened by the loud ringing of a neighboring factory bell, and by the sound of cries and shouts

striving to gain a little warmth while

her husband slumbered heavily upon

Correspondence.

was full of factory boys. Tea-Barning of Castle Gaplen

NEW YORK, July 24, 1876. THE EXTRUME HEAT. the object of all this mad mirth was On the step of the public house opthe benefit of the delighted crowd all those anties of which an intoxicated man alone is capable! He called on the grinning landlord of the gin-shop to "give this child some brandy," and turning the screaming infant about in

payement. Wild with terror, Ruth rushed out into the street, and made her way through the crowd to the spot where her busband stood; but before she reached him, the scene changed, some boy, more brutal than the rest, had thrown a handful of mud into Edward Holly's face; and he realing and blaspheming, had dashed forward to revenge the act. The child had been flung away at the first step, but fortunately, had been

caught by an "unfortunate," who, though a degraded creature herself, had enough of the woman remaining to save an infant from injury.

And now the whole horde of boys beset the drunken man, pelting him with sticks and stones and decayed vegetables from the kennel, and revelling in the brutal delight with which such a scene always seems to inspire boys of the lower classes,

Ruth saw that her babe was safe, and that her husband was in danger; and, forgetful of all else, flew toward him. She cared nothing for the jeers of the mob, before them all she flung her arms about him and interposed her beautiful person between him and his assailants. The head that had carried itself a little proudly in the presence of the highest of the land, now dropped itself low on the bossom of the drunken wretch who was the jeer and the scorn of a low mob; and only in love and pity, not in anger, did she speak to

"Come home, Edward; they'll hurt Mad as he was-filled with the demons of drink, to the exclusion of the soul God had given him-the soft, sweet voice, the fond touch of the white fingers awakened some memory

of the past in the man's breast. "Go you home, girl," he whispered; "I'll kill them, Don't fret, I'll kill

em and-" "Come home, darling," she whispered again; and he stooped and gave her a kiss. At that the boys yelled derisively, and flung more mud and stones at them. One threw a stone-a heavy stone, sharp-pointed and jagged. Whether he even intended to strike the man is doubtful, but the missile flew flercely through the air, and crushed against the golden head of the devoted wife. A stream of blood gushed from the white temple and poured down upon her bosom. Only with a quivering shudder of pain she felt for the face of the man who had sworn to love and cherish her, and had broken that yow so utterly while hers had been

so truly kept. "Good-by, Edward," she whispered: "I can't see you now-kiss me! Oh, be good to baby! Be good to baby!" and no word more.

The crowd was hushed to silence, The culprits slunk away in terror. A sobered man bent over the dead woman, whose hands had dropped away from his breast; and the love, and truth, and tenderness of the heart were all manifest to him in that terrible moment-manifest in vain for repentance could not restore her to life, nor blot out the love which had crushed her heart through all those weary days of her marrid life.

"What is the matter here?" cried voice, as a portly man forced his way through the crowd. "A woman hurt?" "A woman killed," said a policeman "and that brute is the cause of all."

The gentleman bent forward, and started back with a cry of anguish. "It is Ruth," he said. "My Ruth! and fell back into the policeman arms in a death like swoon.

Forgiveness and repentance had co alile too late for poor Ruth Holly. Her father could give her nothing but a

The child, born amidst want and penury, nourished by a half-starving mother, pined away and died in th luxurious home to which grandfathe bore it; and now, as the old man site alone in his splendid mansion, he some times hears a strange, wild cry in the street outside, through which a drunken creature reels and staggers, howling ever and anon, "Ruth, Ruth, Ruth It is Edward Holly, who, ever his drunken madness, searches for h murdered wife. It is the painful, horrible, heart-breaking wreck of the one splendidly beautiful man of talent, who had only one fault.

A FEW GEMS FROM DEMOCRATIC

[Cincinnati Enquirer, June 6, 1876]. The political jobbers, thieves, and betrayers of the people are very gener-ally in favor of Tilden. incinnati Enquirer. June 17, 1876.] Mr. Barlow is the champion railway "undertaker" and jobber of New York. Of course he's for Tilden. All men of his stripe are. With Tilden in the White House, men of Mr. Barlow's kidney would be very busy and prosper ous. All the vicious, thieving, cor rupt elements in the Democratic party

he banner of Sam Tilden [Cincinnati Enquirer, June 23, 18 6 ] The kid glove Democracy, of which Tilden is the chief, have not the confidence and cannot obtain the votes of the masses. His nomination will dis rupt and disorganize the Democratic party. It means defeat. [Cincinnati Enquirer,]

are moving towards "reform" under

It could not but be that a man edu cated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in ini-quity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt adminis country has ever known. A correspondent of the Chiago Inter

Ocean writes from Bowling Green, Mis souri; "All is quite in our town, except as I write. I can see from my window as I write. I can see from my window the Confederate flag floating from the County Building, with Tilden's and Hendrick's name inscribed upon it. The resolution of 1864, the Confederate flag, and Tilden and Hendrick make a strong trio in this part of Dixie.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER. The Extreme Heat -Political-The Centennial

The intense heat of the past two weeks is now happily over, at least for a time. On Tuesday afternoon the city was visited by the heaviest storm of thunder, lightning and rain known for years, which lasted from three in the afternoon, with rare intervals of cessation, till long after ten at night. The city was absolutely drenched, and the air was deliciously cool thereafter, a happy contrast to the stifling heat of the past three weeks.

The heated season has been the most

severe that has been known in the city for eighty years. The thermometor has gone to 104, and stayed there for days, taking occasional excursions down the scale to 93, and at midnight or later, down to 85. Of course there are days as hot in every year, but to have them continue for three weeks, without cessation, or let up, is some thing unprecedented. Every morning there has been a column or more of casualities, of men falling in the street of horses lying down and dying, and of children perishing in their garrets. If it was terrible for the residents of rcomy and spacious houses up-town. what must it have been for those compelled to occupy garrets, without air or ventilation, subjected to the stifling smells of the tenement houses? These people suffered all the tortures of the lamned, and thousands of them died. The mortality among children has been dreadful, and its extent will never be

No matter how much Democratic papers howl about it, or how much they may assert to the contrary, Tilden will not receive the undivided support of the Democratic party of this city and State. He bought the nomination with money he swindled out of the people in his railroad schemes, but he has not enough to buy the election.-The leaders of Tammany will give him support, for he has already divided up the offices among them, and has partitioned out the spoils; but there are members of Tammany, and Democrats who cannot be bought or driven, and John Kelly is having trouble with them There are thousands in open revolt, and thousands more will follow them. By the way, speaking of this "Reformer," it is a fact that the Brooklyn ring, a more dangerous one than Tammany even, went en masse to St. Louis, and contributed of the money they had stolen of the people of Brooklyn to the funds that nominated ''slippery Sam." I want this fact remembered. that the Brooklyn ring-the most unscrupulous, dangerous, and shameless, and altogether bad set of political thieves and plunderers the country was ever cursed with-were, all and singular, in favor of Tilden's nomination. and are to-day his chosen and trusted counsellors in the campaign. This is matter that ought to be known, as showing how much the "reform" planks in the Democratic platform really mean. Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance

gives the liveliest satisfaction to the Republicans and the better class of Democrats. As a Democrat said to me the other day, "It has the ring of the true metal; and I know him well enough to know that he means it all. and will carry out all he says. I shall vote for him," That letter, with its manly utterances, and the well known haracter of the man for doing as he liys, will make Hayes hundreds of thousands of votes. It is an encouraging symptom, that in every ward of ome more and more patent: New York and Brooklyn Republicans

are organizing into Hayes and Wheeler clubs, and this without the inteference of office holders, or those who are pleased to consider themselves "leaders." The people are moving to the support of the Cincinnati ticket spon taneously, and they will elect it as sure as fate.

despite the terrible heat, is attracting greater crowds than ever. The attendance is steadily on the increa-e, and the interest increases day by day .-The departments are now all perfected all the articles that will be in the show are there, and you can now see all that there will be to see. The verdict of the people who have attended all the world expositions is that this is as much superior to Vienna as Vienna was superior to Paris-in short, that it is infinitely beyond anything the world ever saw, or probably will see for a a hundred years to come. THE TEA MARKET.

The depreciation in the prices of goods is shown as much in such artides as tea as anything. There are hundreds of houses in the city that have made immense fortunes in tea and coffee, but they have been very industriously losing their accumulations in the last four years. There has been a steady depreciation in the value of this staple, until at the present time it is a long way below the before the-war prices. In 1859, the price of the best young hyson was 50 cents per pound, at wholesale. In '72, it got up to 73c., but to day it is a drug in the market at 30. And the other grades are in the same state of health, and the market shows every tendency toward a still further decline. Where will end, the oldest tea-merchants can not

And by the way, the decline is as marked in other lines of goods, as in teas. A suit of clothes that cost before the war \$40, can be had in New York now for that money, provided it is of American cloth, and if it is im. ported, all the difference is the addition of the premium on gold, which at this time makes very litle difference.-Provisions, and everything that we eat and drink are down to ante war prices, and if the people can't live now they never will; that is to say, if they have the money to pay for what they

AN OLD LAND-MARK GONE. The burning of Castle Garden is an event that makes all old New-Yorkers sad. There is no building in the city

for a fort, it was many years ago, made unnecessary for that purpose, by the building of fortifications outside,-Then it became a place for fashionable

entertainments. It was in Castle Garden that Jenny Lind first sang in New York-it was the scene of all the grand balls and entertainments given by the city, and it may be safely said that the old building has seen more fair women and brave men than any other on the continent. But twenty years ago fashionable New York began to move uptown, and the territory in the vicinity of the battery was given up to trade. Its burning brings up pleasant memories to those who were young twentyfive years ago, but to the New-Yorker of to day it is simply the destruction of an unsightly old building which they hope will be replaced with a bet-

around which so many memories cling

or more pleasant ones. Built originally

WASHINGTON LETTER The Hamburg Massacre-Appropriations-Si

Bill-Pension to Custer's Family-Presiden Bristow, Yaryan - Tammany and Tilden-Ner ousness of Democrats - Resumption Repeal-Report of Committee on Mississippi Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, 1876. The premature opening of the Presi dential campaign at Hamburg, S. C., on the one hundredth anniversary day of

our national life, by Mr. Tilden's impetgous and chivalric friends, and the fatal shooting of from half a dozen to a score of colored voters at that ratification effort, has borne unexpected fruit in stirring up the latent prejudices of the North and West against entrusting the destinies of the Republic to the red-handed Ku-Klux of the late insurrectionary States, abetted by their obsequious apologists from other sections, with Samuel Tilden as a figure head in the White House. Later testimony from the scene of the massacre, including that of the Attorney General of South Carolina, shows that it was but a repetition of the atrocities of Grant and Coushatta Parishes, Louisiana and Vicksburg and Clinton, Mississippi, under the leadership of one Butler, an ex-General of the Confederacy. A letter from him, tendering his chivalric services to avenge General Custer is confidently expected. The subject of the murders was discussed in the House last Saturday, and the said Butler was endorsed as a high-toned Christian Southern gentleman by Southern Representaers, acting under his invitation and guidance. He suggested that Tilden, in | beat high in anticipation or the time ease of election, make Butler Secretary of War. It was reserved to Sunset Cox to submissively prostrate himself at the feet of the banditte in his speech on that occasion and the New York World, the national mouthpiece of the Democracy, in an article of a column or more on the same subject, fairly out Herods the most owardly ante-war efforts of Northern doughfaces in licking the dust from its imperious master's feet. It crawls in its filth to a defense of the monsters who shamed the memories of the day by the deliberate murder of disarmed, illegally detained prisoners. No event in the South for many months has created a | 000 of the company's bonds to Europe more profound impression among all to endeavor to raise the means on them classes of intelligent American citizens here than the Hamburg massacre. It is regarded as an ill-timed outbreak of the latent hatred of the Southern Democracy, only awaiting Tilden's election to work the utter annihilation of Repub-

licanism throughout all the territory lying South of the Potomac river. The progress towards an adjustment of the appropriation bills in controversy before Conference Committees is very slow, and notwithstanding the prophe cies that they would be compro "to-morrow," repeatedly made, many of the bills are seemingly as far from final passage as they were when sent to the Senate. Among them are the legislative the army and the consular and dimatic bills. At each meeting of the committees the almost hopeless differen ces between the House and Senate

The silver bill, recently agreed to silver a legal tender to the extent of five dollars: but it does not retire the green backs paid into the Treasury in exchange for silver. Dispatches received from General Crook by the War Department relieves the feeling of universal anxiety relative to his safety, and again deme strates the unreliable character of the baseless rumors resulting from a public panic, following an unexpected disaster The House, on Saturday, voted \$50 per

month to General Custer's father, mother and widow, each. The House appears very reluctant to authorize our military to pursue Mexican maranders into their own territor The recent letter from the Preside o Mr. Bristow, releasing that ex-offic from any obligations of secrecy as a lat member of the Cabinet, is highly con mended in Republican circles and rathe damages many Democrats who hoped to shield themselves behind just such re ticence as was shown by the ex-Secretary ately before the Committee on whisk in explaining to their constituants, their utter failure in demonstrating the corruptions of the present administration which they so loudly protested the would do if elected; and with those b ieving that Mr. Bristow has used h official position to secure the success his political aspirations at the expense of the President, it is regarded as a very appy effort in check-mating his warillevised plan of operation. Mr. Yaryan s fast forfeiting the feeling of sympath (undeserved, people here are general beginning to think) extended to hi secause of his summary dismissal, and his personal opinions of the Presiden colunteered to a committee, have provoked some publications that will dan

age his character greatly for both veraci v and gratitude. There is a growing belief here that th seeming opposition of Tammany to Ti den so blatantly and profanely manifes ed at St. Louis, was, as it is often e pressed, "a put up job," planned and car ied out for the purpose of relieving Tilden of the odium naturally attaching to any candidate advocated by that promoter of fraud and debauchery.

very nervous over Tilden's tardiness getting out his letter of acceptance They greatly fear that Hayes' manly utterances in his letter may leaven th whole lump, and argue that their candi-date should make a high and prompt bid on the civil service business to co act the bad effect (on their party pros-pects) made by the Republican standard The Banking and Currency Commit

tee are, it is understood, to vote to-day on the proposition to repeal the currency act. It is a subject fraught with deadly peril, and they handle it in the most ringerly manner. The report of the Committee sent investigate the methods of the last Mis issippi election will soon report, and it

s predicted that a more startling expose of Democratic duplicity and villainy has never been made than is hanging over the head of that Bourbon organization The hot weather has been succeeded by delightfully cool days and nights for the past forty-eight hours.

MAXWELL

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Fine Job Work a Specialty.

NO. 12.

Miscellaneous,

SLIPPERY SAM.

He Sells His Name For

Greenbacks.

HISTORY OF HISTRUSTEESHIP OF

THE INDIANA SOUTHERN RAILROAD

How He Betrayed His Trust and Joined

Hands with Its Enemies ... Til-

den's Attorney, in His

Interest, Corrupts

a Judge.

In the glare of the calcium light o

impartial investigation, the hoof-prints

of Samuel J. Tilden are found in such

serpentine paths as were never trodden

by the foot of reformer. We have

been led to this conclusion of late by

the exposure of incidents in the career

of the favorite son of York, which

have come to the light of day, and the

story we are about to relate more

than confirms it. The facts in the case

have been carefully collected by a rep-

resentative of the Enquirer, sent to

Indiana for the especial purpose, and

they will be found to be backed up by

documentary evidence of the most cor-

THE STORY OF A RAILWAY.

In 1849, the Legislature of Indiana

by special act, chartered the Fort

Wayne & Scuthern Railway Company,

road designed to run between Fort

It was also designed to extend the road

into Louisville, by means of a tunnel

under the Ohio River, and a charter

for that purpose was obtained from the

Legislature of Kentucky. A special

clause in its charter from the State of

Indiana permitted stock subscriptions

to be paid in real estate, and the farm-

ers of Allen, Wells, Blackford, Delaware

Henry, Rush, Decatur, Jennings, Jeffer-

son, Scott and Clark counties, under

this provision, took stock in the road

to the amount of a third of million of

dollars. The land thus subscribed was

conveyed in trust to Hon. John D. De-

frees, to be by him held for the benefit

and security of the original bondhold-

ors. In 1853 work was commenced or

the road, and the hearts of the farmers

when the iron horse would go snorting

by their doors. The work of negotiat-

ing the bonds was a slow one, and the

trustees of the road found a friend in

the person of John C. Parker, who as-

sisted them with loans, and also in-

dorsed their paper. In 1855 Mr. Par-

ker was elected Pesident of the road,

much against his will, and he at once

set about raising the means to com-

plete the road. With this end in view

he visited the East, and made an ar-

rangement with a well-known New

York Custom House broker, named

Herman Livingstone, who took \$6,130,-

to purchase rails to from the road. In

London, Livingston met a certain Wm

Raester Wagstaff, who had been a

banker in England, and who was rep-

resented to him to be immensely rich,

and well versed in railroads, he having

been concerned with Sir Morton Peto

in several of his speculations. Living-

stone and Wagstaff made a contract,

by which the latter agreed to come to

this country, to bring a civil engineer

with him and assess the value of the

work on the bed of the road already

made, and then, if all was satisfactory,

to complete the road. Mr. Bolt, the

President of the Liverpool, London &

Globe Insurance Company of England

furnished Wagstaff with an order on

the branch office of his company in

New York, for \$75,000, and soon after Mr. Wagstall, accompanied by a pri-

vate secretary and a civil engineer, as

HONORS TO WAGSTAFF.

feted by Mr. Pell, the American man

ager of the Liverpool, London & Globe

and all the "nobs" of New York were

invited to meet him. Prominent

among those who attended was her

Brittanic Majest's Consul at New York

and the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. Mc.

Parker, who had gone East for that

especial purpose, was also present, and

met the distinguished Britisher. The

day after the fete Mr. Pell, so Mr. Par-

ker says, informed him (Parker) that

Livingstone was not a man of sufficient

standing financially or otherwise, to be

associated in a large enterprise like the

construction of a railroad, or to be asso-

ciated with such a centleman as Mr.

Wagstaff. This information, coupled

A LITTLE SPECK OF TROUBLE

at about \$1,250,000. This was satisfac

to foreclose the martgages on the road,

and to facilitate matters the company

said notice only pulished in a Louis-

the Indiana Southern Railroad Com-

the real estate subscribed for the origi-

into his financial standing.

On his arrival in this country he was

rived in the Empire City:

Wayne and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

roborative character.

rom the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

and storic Wagetoff next purchased Parker's interest in the road for the sum of \$750,000, and to secure the payment of this money he assigned to him his interest in some \$3,000,000 of the road's bonds.

ENTER SAMUELA TILDEN. On the 25th of January, 1966, the Indiana Souther Railroad executed a mortgage on all the property that it then had or might acquire in the future, in favor of Samuel J. Tilden and William H. Swift, of New York, in order that they might act as Trustees to negotiate, sell, and account for \$10,-000,000 worth of bonds, which the company was to Issue to raise funds to complete the road. These parties had been recommended to Parker & Wagstaff by the American branch of the Liver pool, London & Globe Insurance Company.

THE VALUE OF TILDEN'S NAME AND IN-FUURNUE.

Before Meisrs, Tilden and Swift would accept this trust they required to be paid a bonus of \$10,000 (\$5,000) for the use of their names and influence. They were also to receive further fit compensation for services herearter. Their demand was complied with, and the money that paid them was part of a loan of \$30,000, procured by Wagstaff from William H. Guion, of the firm of Williams & Guion, of New York

SAMMY AS A MODEL TRUSTRE.

The \$10,000,000 of bonds of the road were first signed by William H. Powell, jr., as President of the company, and the certificate attached to each of them was signed by Tilden and Switt. Of course the Trustees were responsible for these bonds, but for some reason unknown they permitted Wagstaff to box \$8,500,000 of the bonds and take them to Europe with him. The other \$1,500,000 were given to the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company to scure it for some \$120,000 it had loaned Wagstaff and the road, In 1867, the interest on the bonds not being paid, the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company brought suit against the Indiana Southern Railroad to foreclose the mortgage, Wagstaff in the meantime had disclosed his real character, which was that of an English Jeremy Diddler dead-beat, and had, hypothecated \$2,000,000 of the bonds to a London bank, and the same for his personal expenses. His creditors in England endeavored to force him into bankruptcy, and seized the other \$4,500,000 of bonds. He fled to Russia to prevent the completion of their plans. When Parker found out how matters were going, he raised the quest tion as to the legality of the proceedings authorizing the sale of the road in 1866, and, upon investigation, it being proven that the same order of sale was obtained by fraud, it was set aside. This effectually debarred the Liverpool London & Globe from further proceedings. In their dilemma they employed the wily, emily, and unscroupulous Harry Crawford, of Chicago, as their attorney in the care. He was also retained by Tilden and Swift, and as their attorney, he brought in a cross bill to open up the proceedings again, on the ground that his clients (Tilden and Swift) were non-residents of the State, interested in the case, and had not been made parties to the proceedings setting aside the original decree of the Court. This was in 1870. Between 1867 and 1870 the old company had sold a quit-claim title to its road bed from North Vernon to Jeffersonville to the O. & M. Railroad Company, and that portion between Muneie and Fort Wayne to the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and, of course, these companies resisted C aw-

THE JUDICIAL REMINE STAINED. Just at this point our narative bears hard upon a gentleman whom we have hitherto esteemed highly, but who, if Mr. Parker's statement is true, and he gave it reluctantly, has disgraced himself for life. The charge made against him is this: Judge Patrick Jewett, one of the Common Pleas Judges of the Fourth Judicial District of Indiana, the man who had made the original order of sale, and issued the decree setting it aside, and the man who was to decide the cross action, said to Parker: "All the devils in hell could not get me to set aside that decree, unless you want me to. If you want it done you can make arrangements with Charley (the Judge's son); but you must bear one thing in mind, and If you do arrange with him I must have \$2,500 down." Parker consulted with Crawford, and the result was that the following arrangement was made with

with the fact that Livingstone had not "This arrangement, made this 27th given entire satisfaction to Mr. Parker, day of August, 1870, between John C. and the glamour of the fete, to Wagstaff Parker and Henry Crawford of the blinded Mr. Parker, and he at once first part, and Charles L. Jewett, of dismissed Livingston and made a fresh Lexington, Scott County, Ind., of the contract without any further inquiry second part, witnesseth that, whereas, there is a suit now pending in the Common Pleas Court of Clark County, Indiana, brought by the Liverpool, Mr. Wagstaff's engineer found that London & Globe Insurance Company, the Fort Wayne and Southern 'Road against the Fort Wayne & Southern had graded its road bed from Fort Railroad Company, the Indiana South-Wayne to Muncie, and from North Vernon to Jeffersonville, and he estiern Railway Company and others, the mated that the value of the work done object of which suit is to declare the rights of said insurance company in tory, but upon making an inventory of and to the line of railroads formerly belonging to the Fort Warne and the bonds of the company, handed down from the regular officers of the Southern Railroad Company, and sold road, it was discoved that 100 of them ogt under a decree of the said Clark Common Pleas Court ou January 19. each of the value of \$1,000, were missing. In this dilemma it was resolved | 1866, and conveyed under the said deeree to the Indiana Southern Railroad Company, and by the said last named (which was in reality John C. Parker) corporation mortgaged in trust to failed. By the use of a little crooked William H. Swift and Samuel J. Tilden swearing an order of Court was ob to secure the payment of \$10,000,000 bonds, 1,500 of which bonds were tained in January, 1866, and the road pledged to said Insurance Company to was sold after seven days notice, and secure a loan of \$20,000, all of which ville paper at that. The road was bid matters are set up in the complaint; in by Wagstaff's attorney, and in acand whereas, the above-named John cordance with the laws of the State of | C. Parker and lienry Conwlord have Indiana, a new company, known as become the owners of said 1,500 thousand dollar bonds of the said Indiana Southern Railroad Company, subject pany, was formed, with Wm. Powell. jr., as President, and August Tregent; to the said piedre to said Insurance Secretary, and a board of five trustees. Company, and are desirous of prosecu-These men were but the figureheads of ting the said action in the said Clark Common Pleas Court, to obtain a de-Parker & Wagstaff. The effect of the sale was to trasfer all improvements. cree for a Receiver of all and singular the property mentioned in the said rights, and franchises of the old road mortgage to Swift and Tilden, and also to the new, excepting the control of

(Concluded on 4th page.)